The New Nation

Edward Bellamy—Editor

THE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM OF A NATION, AS WELL AS ITS POLITICAL SYSTEM, OUGHT TO BE A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE.

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NOTICE.

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A few more strikes like that at Buffalo and we shall have the most conservative men in the country joining us in the demand for government ownership of the railroads.

Grand Master Sweeney of the switchmen has been denounced by a thousand editors for ordering the strike. It appears in the testimony before the New York arbitrators that he had no power to order it save as the mouthpiece of the switchmen, who took the initiative by voting unanimously to strike. How many of the thousand editors who have misinformed the public on this point will take the trouble to retract their statements?

Private Iames was hung up by the thumbs for expressing his satisfaction when Frick was assaulted, and everybody was called an anarchist who did not deplore the act, and of course all sensible people did, but when Grand Master Sweeney was brutally assaulted last week in Buffalo, the event was recorded with gleeful headlines by the majority of the daily press. It appears that when a corporation manager is assaulted it is "anarchy," but when a labor leader is assaulted it is "good enough for him." For our part, though we do not know anything in particular about Mr. Sweeney, we believe and will undertake to convince any disinterested jury that Mr. Sweeney and his kind, whatever their faults may be, are far better, safer and more patriotic citizens of the republic than Mr. Frick and his kind.

Lawful Strikers against Lawless Corporations.

The more clearly the facts come out about the recent Buffalo railroad strike, the more just and reasonable the cause of the beaten strikers appears.

In the first place, the strike appears, from the evidence given before the New York state arbitrators, not to have been primarily a strike for more wages but against intolerably long hours of labor. The scale of wages asked for differed only very slightly from that paid before, and the men did not stickle for any change there. What they did demand was a 10-hour day, in doing which they only demanded the enforcement of an express statute which the New York Legislature had passed, but which the roads had refused to pay any attention to. The testimony taken before the arbitrators showed that it was the custom to make the switchmen work 11 and 12 hours and that frequently when freight was rushing they were kept at work 18 and 24 hours without relief. Many men testified

indeed that they had worked 36 hours on a stretch, with barely any opportunity for rest.

Were they not free to refuse to work? Oh, certainly! No one compelled them to work if they preferred to be discharged. Their relation to the employers was what Edward Atkinson praises as "free contract"; that is to say the men must accept the terms of their employers or lose their means of support.

Against this intolerable yoke the men at last rebelled, and after a bitter struggle, hopeless from the first, have been forced back to their bondage literally at the point of the bayonet.

To put the case in a nutshell, a 10-hour law applying to the switchmen is on the statute books of New York state. The roads have contemptuously disregarded it. The switchmen struck to have the law carried out, and the state of New York ordered out the militia, not to enforce the law, but to sustain the railroad managers in their defiance of it. A pretty state of things, isn't it? Is there any one, in face of these facts, who will question any longer that money runs this government?

The excuse of the press for siding with the railroad corporations was the "lawlessness" at Buffalo. But who began the "lawlessness" at Buffalo? Did not the railroad corporations begin it by refusing to obey the law and was not all the subsequent lawlessness the result and natural consequence of the lawlessness of the corporations?

The militia should have been called out (if at all) to sustain the strikers in demanding their legal rights, not to protect the corporations against the consequences of refusing them.

How the Dressed Beef Combine will Swallow the Retail Meat Business.

The butchers and meat marketmen had better be looking up some other business, for it will not be long before the great Chicago dressed beef combine will have its agencies in every town of the country, as it already has them in many. When once such an agency has come to town, the local butchers however long-established and previously profitable their stands, will not be able to sell their plants and good will for the price of a car fare. Not only will the local agency of the meat combine get its supplies at cost rates from headquarters and be able hopelessly to undersell the local concerns, but whether the local concerns are furnished goods at all at any price will be for the combine to determine without appeal, for it possesses a monopoly of the meat supply of the country. If on account of some special opportunity to procure supplies from other quarters, a local concern is able to make a fight, it can only be a brief and losing one, for the combine can afford to put down prices to nothing at its competing agency, and keep them there till opposition is stifled. It need fear nothing but a combination as big as its own. The fact is, the retail meat business of the country is ready to be absorbed without a struggle by the Chicago combine at the first moment that the latter gets good and ready to absorb it.

In the matter of this particular line of business consolidation, the British are a little ahead of us. For some years past in England the local markets of the country have been passing into the hands of a combination which already controls the sale of meats in several hundred towns and villages.

The saving that would be effected by substituting a single distributing agency for the dozen or so butcher shops which now contend for business in every little town, each with its separate expenses for rent, assistants, delivery wagons, etc., would be great enough to justify a considerable reduction in the price of meat. It is needless to remark however that, except at the beginning, for the purpose of stifling competition, there will be no reduction in case a combine monopolizes the business, but on the contrary an advance all along the line to whatever figures the managers may find most pleasing.

Examining the Ruins of the Maverick Bank.

The Boston visit of the committee of the United States Senate charged with the task of going over the ruins of the Maverick National bank in search of points that may benefit the public, has cleared the air to some extent, and the public will be more inclined to give candid consideration to the demand of the new party for the establishment of postal savings banks for safe deposit and to facilitate exchange.

Asa P. Potter, who was president of the Maverick bank at the time of its collapse, admitted in his evidence taken before the committee, that he received $39,000 on a note made by a clerk who looked after his private affairs for a salary of $600. Potter did not attempt to maintain that the clerk was responsible or that the transaction was strictly legal. No less than five clerks figure as makers of similar notes for large amounts, the money passing into Potter's hands.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, who examined Mr. Potter, pressed the latter sharply about these accommodation notes, as the following passage shows:

Q. Was Connelly a responsible man?
A. No, sir.
Q. Would his note be accepted by the bank for $1,000?
A. No, sir.
Q. Then his responsibility was not considered at all?
A. No, sir.
Q. Is that the general method in Boston?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. To have one good name on a note without regard to the responsibility of the other two required by law?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Well, we are glad to know that the custom of the national banks of Boston is to merely get one good name on a note without regard to who the others are. Now, Mr. Potter, do you understand that that is in compliance with the general banking law of the country?
A. I understand that is the rule in all banking houses.
Q. Does the clearing house approve of such a method?
A. I don't know what they approve of.
Q. Why were all these notes made for sums just below $40,000?
A. Because by the bank act it was unlawful to loan on one name more than 10 per cent of its capital. So to keep within the law, it was the custom to cut the notes off so as not to make a loan of $40,000 on one note to one person.
Q. That is, when a man like you wanted to draw out a large sum of money from the bank, he would make several notes in other people's names and he would indorse them, and the money would be paid over to him. Did you consider that a proper thing to do under the law?
A. That is the custom.
Q. The custom among all national banks?
A. Yes, it is the custom in all national banks.
Q. Do you consider the system a lawful one?
A. I regard it the same as the law forbidding smoking in the streets of Boston. It is a law which is continually violated and equally harmless.

Officials in other Boston banks deny the statements of

Mr. Potter as to the habitual breaking of the law by their institutions in the matter of accommodation notes, and it is quite possible that Potter is attempting to protect himself by dragging other banks in the mire. Our point is against the system rather than against men acting under it.

Another matter taken up by the committee was the relation of Bank Examiner Magruder and the Maverick bank. Mr. Magruder is now dead, and we only speak of it to show how easily matters become involved when the function of issuing money is farmed out to private parties. A note of Magruder, held at the Maverick bank, was transferred to the president's personal account the day Magruder appeared to examine the bank. The president also loaned Magruder money to buy a thousand shares of sugar certificates, on which speculation Magruder made about $30,000. It is for the courts to say whether all this is legal. It is decidedly against public policy.

One has little heart to follow such investigations as these unless there is some hope that the public, weary of turning banking houses into gambling shops, will in good time demand a radical reform of the national bank system. These banks are constructed upon radically wrong principles. About the ruins of the Maverick bank stalk the figures of politicians, railroad kings, Wall street plungers and stock promoters. The legitimate business functions of the bank were made subordinate to the will of reckless speculators. One man associated with this coterie has committed suicide, another has died under a cloud as to his official integrity, and three others are under bonds to answer criminal charges. Many young men, seeing these moneyed men in the days of their prosperity accumulating fortunes without earning them, have doubtless allowed the ties of an honorable calling to loosen, and have engaged in demoralizing speculations. It is madness to hope that the failure of the Maverick bank will serve as a warning. Losses do not cure the gambling spirit; they confirm it in the fatuous bosoms of the desperate. So long as the business of banking is conducted on the present system, Maverick disasters may be expected. Why, we ask again, may not Uncle Sam become our banker?

Protecting the Men who Pick their Pockets.

The lowest estimate of the expense to the tax-payers of New York, according to the state treasurer, of furnishing militia to protect the railroads in the recent strike at Buffalo, was $275,000. The strike having ended in the defeat of the strikers, the troops have just been sent home, and simultaneously the coal combine, for the protection of whose railroad lines the militia was in large part called out, announces another rise of 25 cents a ton on anthracite coal, on and after September 1. This advance, like the previous advances since the combine was formed, is not pretended to be justified by any increase whatever in expense of production, but is a robbery pure and simple.

It is also announced that all the coal carrying roads (except the Pennsylvania), being the roads which were protected by the militia at Buffalo, on and after September 1, will raise their freight charges on coal to Buffalo 25 cents a ton and correspondingly for all other distances. This is over and above the increase in the price of coal itself.

The Erie railroad, which brought on the strike by its brutal refusal even to consider the just demands of the switchmen, announces in addition to the advance of 25 cents a ton, a further charge of 10 cents a ton to tide water, and the Lackawanna, another of the militia protected roads, does the same.

In still further addition to these increases of freight rates, the Reading combine people, consisting of the Reading, Lehigh and Central of New Jersey, the head of which, Mr. McLeod, refused arbitration to the strikers, on the ground that they were "outlaws," will after September 1 put on still another 10 cents per ton for coal transportation.

These increased freight rates are not justified by an increased expense of transportation, but like the increased price of the coal itself are robbery pure and simple.

The taxpayer of New York seems to be placed in the peculiar position of a man protecting a gang of thieves engaged in picking his pockets.

Preparing for a Class War.

The San Francisco Chronicle contains a highly significant account of a local organization called the "Board of Employers and Manufacturers," which was created a year ago for the purpose of assisting organized labor, defeating strikes and generally stiffening the backs of employers in their controversies with their employees. It includes representatives of nearly all the business firms of San Francisco, except the building trade firms, which, however, it is now proposed to take in also. The organization claims to have done a great work during the past year in curbing the aggressions of the labor unions and defeating their combinations, but what it has done is comparatively little compared with the figure it expects to cut in settling the industrial controversy on a national scale. At the second annual meeting of the organization a few days ago, President Davis said:

> The signs of the times, however, point to the near approach of a period of great industrial disturbances. The widespread growth among the unions of the until recently unexpressed belief that union men working in an industry possess a vested interest in the plant is an element of danger to which we cannot afford to shut our eyes. Directly contrary as this doctrine is to the constitution of the United States and of every state therein, as well as to all the laws, its widespread and suddenly open promulgation is liable to produce a crisis that may require the utmost firmness and the utmost wisdom to meet. Let us begin the work now of placing ourselves in readiness for whatever may happen in the future. One of the most necessary means to that end is the arousal of a feeling of common interest among employers. In the past there has been a disinclination on the part of some of our members to let their connection with this association be known; but now that the boycott has lost its terrors we can all afford to give each other the strength of an open support.

It is therefore proposed that vigorous measures be taken at once to extend the organization not only through the state of California, but through the United States, so that, in President Davis' words, "if, in the future, organized labor forgets itself, forgets reason and forgets the law, it may be met by a power for order as great as its power for disruption and the peace and prosperity of the nation be effectually preserved."

The magnitude of the program in view is indicated by President Davis' further suggestion that "when we become so strongly organized as to be able to take the whole matter entirely into our own hands, a solution of the vexed question may be reached."

A solution of the industrial question dictated by a

national employers' union would, of course, be a very desirable thing from a capitalistic point of view, but in order to enforce it against possible objectors, the employers would need help. It is accordingly proposed that the conditions of membership in this organization be so broadened as to let in not only employers, but the well-to-do classes generally, whether in business or not, it being apparently assumed that their sympathies would be with the employers and against the workingmen in the coming struggle. As President Davis declared, not only "every employer, every business man," but "every taxpayer should if possible be brought within its fold."

This scheme, if carried out, would mean a confrontation of classes on a national scale, the rich against the poor, the haves against the have-nots, in a struggle which might easily develop into the most dreadful and relentless civil strife that the modern world has seen.

We do not believe that on any such large scale as is here contemplated any such confrontation is possible, but that it should be proposed and adopted as an end to be deliberately sought by a large and powerful business organization, ought to arouse the dullest to a perception of the gulf of anarchy on the verge of which we stand, if employers and employed, capitalism and organized labor are to be permitted to fight out this question on the lines of self-interest only.

How much longer will intelligent and patriotic men refuse to see that the only salvation for our civilization lies in extirpating the root of industrial dissension, namely, the relation of employed and employer, by the co-operative principle, applied, as it only can be applied, quickly, effectively and equally, by the public conduct of business for the common benefit.

Industrial nationalism is the republic's only hope, and there is no time to lose.

A Psychical Element in the Situation.

The general expectation of an approaching crisis in social and industrial affairs is in itself very significant However completely men may differ as to the causes and cures of the existing situation, they usually agree that there is trouble ahead. A general expectation of this sort has not only a prophetic value as the consensus of many minds, but it exercises an unquestionable psychical potency in hastening the crisis itself. The state of expectation may seem passive, but what we expect, whether good or bad, we unconciously tend to bring about. Dread a fight and you will be likely to get into a quarrel. Expect harmony and you will have it. Fear sickness and you will soon need the doctor. Your expectation in all these cases was more than prophetic; it distinctly helped to bring about the expected result. This effect of states of mind is as marked in the case of multitudes as individuals; it is indeed intensified in this case by a contagious influence.

The Boston Herald has become interested in state insurance, and it is certainly a great question and promises to become a live issue. It will find, by the way, in a recent insurance report that only $44 on a $100 is paid back by the life insurance companies in losses.

HOMESTEAD.

"Behold, the hire of the laborers . . . which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth; and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Think you the nation is great
That reckons its gain by despoiling?
And casts up its balance of trade
In the tears and the blood of the toiling?
Aye, but the debit is there,
And the page shall be turned for our sorrow,
When the dreadful accounting is called,
In the crimsoning dawn of tomorrow!

Bow thy proud head in the dust,
Thou that wast queen of the nations!
List how the tottering thrones
Answer with loud exultations:
"Art thou become like to us
Who marvelled and feared at thy splendor?
Room in our Hades for thee!
Homage and welcome we render."

Homestead! thy terrible name—
Mocking life's holiest passion—
Yet may be slogan to thrill
Even the bosom of Fashion;
Stilling the violin's strain,
Staying—in ghastly derision—
Step of the dancer, and feast,
Palsied at sight of the vision!

Alas and alas for us all!
For, bound in the cordon of being,
We march to a fate that is one;
The wronged and the wronger unseeing,
Oh, that the blind might behold!
For fast speed the hours and faster;
And the gray arch of the skies
Reddens to storm and disaster.

Frances M. Milne.

THE RIGHT OF PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

[From the New England Magazine for September.]

"Has a man a right to be employed?" Yes! What other right is so primary and inalienable, if the man be an honest man, willing to do honest work for just wages? What so perilous to a community as to refuse him honest work and just wages? "The state," says Emerson, "must consider the poor man, and all voices must speak for him. Every child that is born must have a just chance for his bread."

Let every one of us know that if melioration does not proceed from the concession of the rich, then it surely will proceed from the grasping of the poor. Let none of us need any second prompting to declare that if any man is indeed piling up millions out of the labor of discontented men, with whom he has driven sharp bargains about wages, and out of the profits is building schools or libraries or hospitals or churches, the title of "Christian philanthropist," which it tickles him this week to wear, shall not outlast a week, but shall give place to the plain and homely label, stuck fatally upon his forehead by the lightning of God—An unjust man! Let every one of us hold to strictest account the rich and privileged man; let every one of us make every excuse and demand the most generous for

bearance for the rude and struggling man. Noblesse oblige!

And as for this sad scene at Homestead, where now are twenty dead men in graves instead of twenty live men in homes, the man who knows history, surveying it, will ask few questions concerning the little legalities, but many concerning the great equities. He will hear the voice which trumpets across the tumults of the centuries the stern reminder that when, in the throes of the old world's new births, the yet unstatuted Justice speaks, the interfering law, else adamant, must take its place among the cobwebs. Happy the nation where discredited and threadbare law does not have to slink away, but retires with dignity and with a bow before the justice that is becoming law. Happy this nation of ours if its people are so timely wise that the historian, looking back from the future to today, has no prompting to remember Homestead, nor to trace analogies between that sad summer day and the April time when a royal and most legal force marched stealthily out of Boston among the Massachusetts villages and farms — and marched back again.

SHOULD EVERY BOY LEARN A TRADE? AND HOW SHALL HE FIND OUT WHAT HE IS BEST FITTED FOR?

[Contributed by Edward Bellamy to symposium in Boston Herald, August 9.]

If every boy learned a trade, none of them would be better off, because under the present industrial system there is always and necessarily a large margin of unemployed. It would make no difference as to this margin of unemployed whether all workmen were skilled in trades or all unskilled. The proportion of unemployed would, on the whole, be larger if all workmen were skilled, because in that case it might be presumed that the total product would be greater, and it is the difficulty of getting rid of the product which under the present industrial system limits employment.

As a general proposition, it would, therefore, in no way help the situation if every boy were to learn a trade, for the total number of the unemployed would be more rather than less. As a personal and particular proposition, it may help some boys to learn trades, so long as other boys do not, for it might give them a little better chance as against the others, in the competition for work. The question is, therefore, one of interest only as an element in a personal and selfish calculation.

If every American boy were graduated from school with a trade perfectly acquired, it would not lessen the number of unemployed or the misery of their condition, except as it might give this country an advantage over foreign countries in the cheapness of skilled labor, and, therefore, increase the misery of the workers in such countries, to the advantage chiefly, and at last wholly, of the capitalists in this country.

Under the national co-operative system of industry advocated by nationalists, the situation would be entirely different. That system would give to every citizen a right to consume an equal share of the total national product, and the only limit to the consumption of products would therefore be the satisfaction of all wants.

As to the second question, the only possible reply is that under the present social and industrial system it is out of the question for a young man to determine in any way, except by natural intuition or by hard knocks, what pursuit he is adapted for. No trade or profession welcomes him, for under the competitive system it is the interest of workers in every occupation to have as few competitors for employment or patronage as possible. The young man coming into active life, and seeking something to do, finds every line of business closed against him as tight as a clam, and he can only hope to get into any by breaking in.

So it always has been and always will be until nationalism comes. Then every fresh brain and every new pair of hands will be welcomed to the army of industry, for then none will fight for himself any more than the individual soldier fights for himself, but each for all and all for each.

Then all will share equally in the total product of all trades, and the only motive for seeking one trade rather than another will be one's liking and aptitude for it; and because each will be most efficient in the work he likes best it will be the policy of the nation to provide every possible means for testing any special faculties any one may think he possesses, in order that he may find the place in which he can, while best contenting himself, be most useful to the joint concern.

The one trade every boy and girl should learn today is the trade of a nationalist preacher, in order that a state of things may be brought about which shall secure work and comfort to all.

CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH.

[Gen. James B. Weaver at a people's party rally in Portland, Ore.]

A statistician of known reputation that no one will question says that in 1839 30,000 men, heads of families, in this country — men who never earned a dollar of wealth, as laboring men do, in their lives, and he says, after mature deliberation he can reduce it to 25,000 men — own one-half of the wealth of this entire country, or 31 billion dollars. I have no way of properly conveying to your mind how much 31 billion dollars are. The war for the suppression of the rebellion cost two million dollars per day to the federal government. Let us say that the cost was equal to the confederates. That will make a total of four million dollars per day. The war lasted 1460 days, which makes a total cost of the war of about eight billion dollars; yet these 25,000 men have accumulated in 30 years 31 billion dollars. They have accumulated enough to carry on a war for four years and carry out the work with an expenditure of less than one-third of the wealth they have accumulated. I put the question to the critic, to the editor, the lawyer, the banker. I want to ask you in the face of these facts, dare you say before God and in this presence that the republic is in a healthy condition when such things can take place in your life-time and mine. My brother, why do you criticise these laboring men? How can you find it in your heart to say that these farmers, these wage-workers should be quiet and subservient when they have been having this treatment for years? You might stop to inquire into the causes of this enormous accumulation of wealth without toil. Alas, my brother, that you should have been going and casting your vote with the trusts, and thus strengthening their hands to crush out these laboring men and reduce them to serfdom.

NATIONALISM IN POLITICS.

FARMERS AND LABORERS WORK TOGETHER.

Enthusiasm all Along the Line. Organizing Victory. What the Papers say. Note and Comment.

The testimony of the Buffalo, N. Y. switchmen taken before the state board of arbitration, shows that the switchmen had a good case. Scores of men swore that they had worked 36 hours on a stretch with only an hour off for meals. These men did not protest, because if they had they would have lost their jobs. The strike has failed and new men at low rates are at work. We can credit the reports that the unions are fast passing into the people's party. A strike on election day cannot be put down by the militia.

Georgia manufacturers threaten to discharge employees who vote for Weaver. The same thing is being tried here. A chairman of a people's party club was discharged three days after his election.

Gen. Weaver has started on a stumping tour through Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, the Carolinas and Virginia. His western tour was one of the most notable, if popular enthusiasm means anything, of recent years. In an interview when in Des Moines the other day, Gen. Weaver said: "The republican party is practically out of this fight so far as electing their national ticket is concerned. This has become manifest during the last thirty days. We are not confined to the northern states for our electoral votes. Our organization is national. We will proceed South and contest every southern state with the nominees of the Chicago convention, with a better prospect of carrying all of them than the democrats of carrying any one of them."

Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee addressed the State Farmers' alliance recently, and it is evident that the populists and farmers are solid for him. The governor was at one time president of the Farmers' alliance. The people's party convention at Nashville last month indorsed Buchanan's nomination.

Gov. Pennoyer of Oregon, democratic governor of a republican state, is to stump the state for Weaver. Thousands of republican farmers favor the new party.

Populist speakers have been holding school district meetings in Maine for months. There will be a comfortable vote cast there on the 12th.

The chairman of the populist c mpaign committee in Venango county, Pa., is Wesley Chambers, a millionaire oil man.

Congressman Crain of Texas admits frankly that a political revolution is under way in that state. Congressman Springer goes further and says that the populists in the West and the South are powerful enough to hold both the old parties in check.

District meetings in New York city are beginning to tell. Campaign songs are a feature of these gatherings.

Alabama republicans are talking of taking down their electoral ticket and giving Weaver the right of way.

Note and Comment.

The Silver State is a bright daily people's party paper printed at Winnemucca, Nev.

The Florida state election comes October 4. Senator Mann thinks that that state will go people's party by 8000 plurality.

The populist leaders in Connecticut are hard at work organizing the state. It is probable that Dr. A. S. Houghton will be nominated for Congress in the 2d district and he is sure to poll a good vote.

The democrats of the 32d Congressional district of New York have indorsed the nomination of Mr. Hammond of Cuba, the people's candidate for Congress in that district. Hammond's chances of election are good.

There was recently a joint meeting at San Francisco of the Reform Democracy, Anti-Boss republican club, Citizens Defense association, Anti-Dive league and other reform bodies to agree upon a municipal ticket. The existence of these bodies is a straw. Their call for action denounced the "arbitrary and despotic power exercised by the combined corporations, which are but the creation of statute law to place the farmers, merchants and business men as suppliants at their feet." There is the making of a populist organization here.

Pittsburg compositors have organized for political purposes and have left the old parties. The new party is growing rapidly under the shadow of Homestead.

John Madden, a Harrison elector four years ago, is stumping for Weaver in Kansas.

Massachusetts News.

The women of Boston have raised $130 for the people's party. If any wish to swell this sum, they can communicate with Miss W. B. Knowles, 36 Forrest street, Roxbury.

The Boston people's party club, which meets every Wednesday evening at 630 Washington street, Room 1, listened to an analysis of the Omaha platform by Henry R. Legate on the 24th. The room was crowded and the club is doing efficient work. The platform has been struck off on cards and will be displayed in windows and elsewhere.

We remind our friends that a mass convention of the people's party will be held at William Parkman hall, 3 Boylston place, off Boylston street, Boston, on Wednesday, the 7th, at 1 o'clock. A state and an electoral ticket will be nominated.

Harry Lloyd will address the Second Nationalist club, 3 Boylston place, on the evening of the 18th. His subject is "High and Low Tariff and how these Issues Fail to

meet the Demands of the Workingmen." Herbert McIntosh addresses the club a week later on "The Relation of the People's Party to Nationalism."

Eastern Headquarters at Boston.

The eastern members of the national committee of the people's party met last week in New York city and perfected an organization for the campaign this fall. George F. Washburn, eastern member of the national executive committee, was chosen chairman of the new committee, and Dr. A. S. Houghton of Connecticut, secretary. Eastern headquarters will be established at No. 465 Washington street, Boston. Branch headquarters will be opened in other cities. A full state ticket will be put up in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, which states were represented at the meeting. Plans for an aggressive campaign in each of these states were mapped out.

Many Californians are Thinking the Same Way.

Ex-Judge E. D. Wheeler of San Francisco, who recently left the republican party and joined the populists, has written a letter to the republican central committee explaining why he proposes to vote for Weaver. He says: "I joined the republican party 30 years ago, and have been a constant worker in its ranks and steady voter of its ticket ever since. I joined it because it represented my principles. Today it represents the millionaires and big corporations, and as I am neither, I do not perceive that my duty as an American citizen calls upon me for further labor in its cause. In the late republican conventions, state and national, no mention was made of the great questions that now press upon the heart of the nation, begging a just solution in the interests of the country, of civilization and even of humanity itself. The great highways of the nation's commerce must be owned and operated by the government; the transcontinental telegraph lines must be similarly owned and operated; the millions of silver bullion awaiting coinage must be coined for the use of the people, and United States senators must be elected by the people, to the end that the periodical bribing of legislatures in the interest of corporation gamblers, devoid alike of conscience and education, may cease. The republican party favors none of these reforms, while the people's party favors them all."

A California Minister has a Plan.

There is a notable interest about Pennsylvania in many parts of the country. We are receiving almost daily appeals for special work in that corporation-ridden state. Homestead is the cause of it. The American people, after all that has been said about their mercenary spirit, believe in fair play. Millions for a few and a pittance for mill hands is not fair play. We print below a letter to The New Nation written by a minister living at Goleta, Cal. If any one wishes to respond to his call, we will send The New Nation to working men for 11 weeks postpaid for 20 cents. Here is the letter: "I believe that The New Nation is doing good work for the people's party and is not surpassed by any paper in the campaign. Now I have a project. The state of Pennsylvania offers good territory for agitation. Let us enter it by sending The New Nation to every member of labor societies and to all men who are dependent upon employers. I believe that the funds could be easily secured to send them the issues for September and October. I have no doubt that this course would give our party a good vote in that state. What do you think of the plan? Why not ask for contributions to begin the work immediately? We now hope to carry California for Weaver and Field. We shall get 70 per cent of the votes in this precinct. The rural districts of Southern California will give us on an average at least one-half of their votes. We shall send Marion Cannon to Congress. May God bless your work."

Something Doing in Jersey.

Weaver and Field clubs are being formed in the different sections of Newark, as well as at New Brunswick and other places. The Hudson County committee of the people's party has held two meetings. A meeting was held August 16, when a constitution and by-laws were adopted. It is announced that E. E. Potter will run for Congress in Morris county.

Kansas sure for the Populists.

A member of the central committee of the people party for Kansas sends us his opinion of the political outlook there: "My idea at this time is that we will carry the state by 40,000. However we have a most terrific fight on hand in Kansas. The republicans are using money in every conceivable manner. Men are hired to drive teams in their processions. The campaign on the part of the republicans will be one of vilification, abuse, bluster, bull-dozing and boodle. We are pressing the work of education by placing documents in the hands of the people and are daily receiving new accessions to our ranks. Within the last three weeks, four leading attorneys in the state have left the republican party and joined the ranks of the people. Last week the leading republican paper in Chautauqua county, was absorbed by a people's party paper. Several new papers have been started within the last few weeks, and all along the line the outlook is encouraging. Our meetings are largely attended, particularly those of our candidate for governor and congressman-at-large. Their audiences number from 2000 to 10,000. Acting on the theory that an 0 counts nothing, the republicans leave out one cipher when reporting our meetings. Hence when you see an associated press report of a peoples party meeting, you can add a cipher to the business end of the figure given and you will be nearer the facts."

The Militia and Labor.

The Tarrytown (N. Y.) people's party campaign club has passed resolutions advising every workingman member of militia companies to resign. Erastus Wiman is not far from the position taken by the club. He said the other day: "I have a son with Troop A at Buffalo, engaged in opposing 475 laboring men who have struck. He is supporting, I regret to think, unjust organized capital. They represent organized labor. I regret that he is there. I regret that 6000 of our state militia should be there overawing men who wish an hour's pay for an hour's work. One of the roads engaged in this same switchmen's trouble the Lehigh Valley road, is a party to the so-called coal trust. It controls 20 per cent of the anthracite coal land in the

country, the New Jersey Central controls another 20 per cent, and the Reading system, as I was told in my own house only two months ago, controls 52 per cent. The possibilities of organized capital are ten thousand times more dangerous to the public than the possibilities of organized labor. I know that I am guilty of outrageous heresy in so saying, but I read news every morning which stirs my blood and I must let out."

The Populists on Top in Alabama.

"You may say," so writes George F. Gaither, chairman of the executive committee of the Alabama people's party, "that the people's party is on top in Alabama, as we have more than two thirds of all the county officers in the state. In this, the 7th Congressional district, we carried every county, and today have every county officer in the district. We will carry this state in November for the people's party ticket by a good majority. I have been at work every day since I returned from Omaha, and as a result we have over 4000 majority in my district for the people's party."

The Competitive System and Politics.

Weekly People's Press, San Francisco: "The people's party is eminently conservative. It merely demands the overthrow of the monster monopolies which now hold by the throat our financial system, our channels of transportation and communication, and our land tenure. Its present endeavor is directed merely to the nationalization of the most important of public functions, which are now held as private monopolies corrupting and weakening the life of our nation. Its next demand will doubtless be for the destruction of the monopoly of legislation. These steps accomplished, the pressure on the wealth-producing classes will be so far relieved that the proposal of Bellamy to nationalize all labor can be considered from a standpoint much higher than that which we now occupy."

The Omaha Preamble, Platform and Resolutions.

Assembled upon the 116th anniversary of the declaration of independence, the people's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislatures, the Congress and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized; most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages, a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down; and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind; and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes — tramps and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt, payable in legal tender currency, has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once, it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon a suffering people. We charge that the controling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious efforts to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore, in the coming campaign, every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of a plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation which established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whom it originated.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution: "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, the united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world; our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that, if given power, we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform. We believe that the powers of government — in other words, of the people — should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer, before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered. Believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until

every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all men and women of the country, we declare therefore:

First — That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies identical.

Third — We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employees.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent per annum, to be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government, for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Resolutions.

Whereas, other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the people's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

First — Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without federal intervention through the adoption by the states of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

Second — Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

Third — Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-union soldiers and sailors.

Fourth — Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration.

Fifth — Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

Sixth — Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officials.

Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people, and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by said manufacturers or to patronize any merchants who sell such goods.

The people's party at the outset, to secure permanent control of the party organization of the people unaffected by the interests of those in public service, does hereby in national convention assembled at Omaha on this 4th day of July, 1892, establish this ordinance as fundamental law of party organization, viz.: No person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under under the federal or any state or municipal government, including senators, congressmen, and members of the legislature, state and local, shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party, and a copy of this ordinance shall be annexed to every call for any future convention of the party.

A SOCIALIST PRESIDENTIAL LABOR TICKET.

The convention of the socialist labor party in session at New York Sunday, nominated Simon Wing of Charlestown, Mass., for president of the United States and Chas. H. Matchett of Brooklyn, N. Y., for vice-president. Delegates were present from seven states.

PROFIT-SHARING PROPOSED.

President Ingalls of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway company, in his recent annual report to his stockholders, suggests that the employees of the company should receive out of its surplus earnings a percentage upon their wages equal to that paid upon the capital stock.

Grip (Toronto, Ont.): The switchmen's strike at Buffalo followed by the calling out of the state militia, emphasizes the necessity for an entire change in the system of the management of railways. It is absurd to treat the quarrel between the switchmen and their employers, by which the traffic of a whole state has been disorganized, as a matter of private concern, affecting only the parties to the fight. The public have superior rights and ought not to submit to the loss by inconvenience caused by these perpetually recurring struggles. There is only one effectual remedy — government ownership of railroads — and such conflicts as the Buffalo strike may be ultimately beneficial, if they force the people as a matter of self-protection to insist upon the government taking and keeping possession of the railroads. If the workingmen were wise instead of wasting their strength in futile strikes, they would overwhelm capitalism with their votes.

NATIONALISTIC DRIFT.

Items of Industrial, Political, Social and Commercial Intelligence indicating the approaching Breakup of the Present System and the Tendency through Business Combinations and Public Control of Industry toward Complete National Co-operation.

Massachusetts.

The president of the General Electric company, — formed by the combination of the Thomson-Houston and Edison electric companies — receives a salary of $50,000 a year, the same as the president of the United States.

The Wellesley Courant invites short articles on labor troubles. One of the questions suggested is this: Whether nationalism is not, after all, the universal solvent of all the difficulties arising out of the conflict between capital and labor; and if not, on what showing can it be disapproved?

The grocers of Quincy have decided to refuse to extend credit to the locked-out granite cutters for more than 30 days. It is claimed that this action on the part of the grocers is due to the influence of the granite manufacturers, as they are highly elated over the matter and predict that the men will soon be starved into submission. The establishment of co-operative stores seems to be the only recourse left to the men in their fight against capital.

Kentucky.

Cassius M. Clay says: This country is practically owned and dominated by the railroads, and their power is tightening every day, and we cannot help ourselves. O, yes, we can, but I suppose the time hasn't come yet. But they will keep on in their grasping for domain and power until there will be an uprising and a revolution, and it will the people against the railroads, and when the people rise up something else has to go down.

Alabama.

Labor Advocate (Birmingham): Mr. Carnegie is only fearing one little thing just now, and that is government ownership of his plant.

Iowa.

Farmers' Tribune (Des Moines): With government ownership and operation of railroads, the people would have "excursion rates" all the year round.

Colorado.

The combination of the Colorado Coal and Iron company, Colorado Fuel company, Grand River Coal and Coke company, Denver Fuel company and the Huerfano Land association, spoken of as probable some weeks ago, has now been consummated. A capital of $6,000,000 is represented in the combination, and it will control the bituminous coal supply in the Denver basin from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains.

South Dakota.

Dakota Ruralist: Today railroads have their pet shippers who always come in for large rebates, like the Standard Oil company; in that day of government ownership, every shipper will be served alike. Then there will come in a healthy competition to the benefit of producers and consumers alike. Government ownership will give the people justice in the distribution of their wealth. This they ask; this they will demand until they get it.

Indiana.

The Labor Herald (Fort Wayne): Government ownership of railroads would reduce freight charges from one half to two thirds, and the people could travel at one cent per mile.

The Labor Herald (Washington): The right of government to purchase the railroads at a fair valuation, is disputed by some, yet the right of a railroad to take the farmer's land for a right of way, goes undisputed.

Miscellaneous.

The work of combination still continues. A tissue paper trust has been formed, including all the large mills in the United States. As usual the claim is made by those interested that the object of the combine is to enable them to do business more economically, and it is not proposed to advance prices materially.

The Nonconformist of Indianapolis, Ind., quotes the Journal of that place as follows: "The postoffice authorities at Washington say that strikers never interfere with United States mail trains. That is because they know it would involve prompt arrest and certain punishment. These are what make law respected." The Nonconformist is moved to remark that this "is an unanswerable argument for the government ownership and operation of railroads."

The Star (San Francisco, Cal.): And so even Mexico is ahead of us! Its president says that the Tehuantepec railroad will be constructed by that government. Sometime in the course of the 20th century, perhaps, the United States will begin to think about preparing to make arrangements for coming in at the tail of the procession with government railroads. Would it not be much cheaper for the government to run the railroads than to guard them? And how about the coal mines?

"Chancellor McGill's decision," says President McLeod of the Reading road, speaking of the decision of the New Jersey courts declaring certain portions of the coal combine illegal, "will have as much effect as if the injunction was directed against the Sioux Indians. The friends of the Reading company own a controlling interest in the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and no legal decision can disturb them in their rights. The coal in the Jersey Central territory is now controlled by the Pheladelphia & Reading railroad through the coal and iron company. The coal and iron company can direct as much of the coal or as little of it to the Jersey Central tracks as it sees fit. At the time the lease was made there was an agreement for an alternate contract which will accomplish the same results as the lease contemplated."

Foreign.

In the Nationalization News of London, Eng., John Orme sums up the lessons to be learned from the recent English election, as follows: That the growing power of the toiling millions can no longer be ignored. That the wrongs under which they have so long and so cruelly suffered demand speedy and complete redress. That the direction which legislation must take to secure this end is in collective (or state) ownership of land, water, gas, locomotion and all those other industries which are at present in the hands of monopolists. In fact this election teaches us that we as a nation have begun to realize the abominable influence of unrestricted individualism, and to demand an extension of the practical benefit of collectivism (or communism), as it has already been realized wherever it has been properly applied. The dreams of the enthusiasts are becoming tangible realities. Only a year or two back we were laughed at and treated with contempt. Today, much that we demand is part of the programme of a great party in the state, and a real labor party, a people's party, has sprung into existence, which probably will soon be a power sufficient to carry out our programme in its fullest details.

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BOSTON & MAINE, Lowell Depot, 11.00 a. m. Lv. Boston via Boston & Maine, Southern Division, Concord & Montreal, Central Vermont, Grand Trunk and Chicago & Grand Trunk Rys., arriving at Chicago at 9.30 P.M., next evening, only one night out. FARE, $18.00, FIRST CLASS. Has Pullman Vestibule Sleeping Car Boston to Chicago without change.

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Daily, Sunday included.

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Niagara Falls Route.

Fitchburg Depot, 7.00 p. m. Lv. Boston via Fitchburg, West Shore, Grand Trunk, Chicago & Grand Trunk Rys., arriving at Chicago 8.00 A.M., the second morning. FIRST CLASS FARE, $21.00. Has Sleeping Car Boston to Chicago without change.

Montreal Line.

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Boston. — First Nationalist Club. Reception rooms at 184 Boylston street; open daily. Information and publications on Nationalism furnished to any desiring them. Regular meeting of the Club, 2d Wednesday of each month.

Boston. — Second Nationalist will meet every Sunday evening in William Parkman Hall, 3 Boylston place. The public are cordially invited.

Haverhill. — First Nationalist, business meeting, 2d Wednesday of each month. Meeting every Sunday evening at 8 P. M., at 73 Merrimack street, rooms 5 and 6. (Pamphlets solicited.) Rooms open every evening.

Needham, Mass. — Nationalist Club holds regular meetings the third Monday in every month. Additional meetings for outside work, as desired. E. P. Washburn, Sec.

Oakland, Cal. — The New Nation Club, business meeting, 1st Monday of each month. Public meeting every Friday at 8 P.M. 865 Broadway. (Reorganized from 1st Nationalist.)

Philadelphia, Pa. — First Nationalist meets 1st and 3d Friday evenings, at Earley's hall, 1321 Arch street.

San Francisco, Cal. — The Pacific Club holds weekly Sunday evening propaganda meetings, at 909½ Market street.

South Framingham, Mass. — Club does not meet regularly. W. D. McPherson, secretary, solicits correspondence and pamphlets for distribution.

NOTICE.

All Nationalist and People's Party men in the 11th Congressional district (comprising the towns of Bellingham, Brookline, Dedham, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Medway, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley and Wrentham), will find it for their interest as well as that of the party, to send their names and addresses at their earliest convenience, to C. Atherton Hicks of Needham, a member of the state central committee.

Every one who has at heart the moral, social or religious uplifting of the human race should read Bellamy's ideas, and then he will be surprised to think that the world has not adopted his system generations ago.— [Rushville (Neb.) Sun.

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ITEMS OF WASTE

of Energy occasioned by the competitive system

with their depressing effect on the Arts and Sciences, are set forth in Putnam's "Architecture under Nationalism," published by Ticknor & Co., Boston.

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THE NEW NATION.

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☞Hand a Sample Copy to your neighbor.

A correspondent from a Massachusetts town, who has sent us many subscribers, writes that his motto is:

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Sees no subscriber to The New Na-shun.

There is the making of a paper in that motto, and we trust that THE NEW NATION will be a beneficiary of the sentiment that inspired this little parody. The air is full of labor war and rumors of war. Society is beset with contentions, and every day has a new remedy. THE NEW NATION appeals to workingmen to consider public ownership as the natural and logical outcome of our present ills.

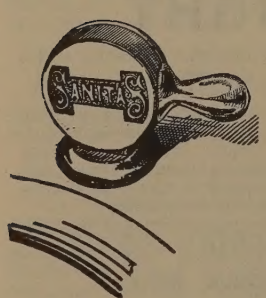
The suggestion dropped by a friend that the barber shop was a good place to catch the public eye has been taken up by several of our friends. It is certainly a plan worth a trial. Oliver le Dain, barber of Louis XI., was made the confident of the king, and the American barber is often made the confident of the people. During the time when

The solemn barber barbs and fills his purse,
And tells the secrets of the universe,

Many customers have to wait, and as they wait they read. Here is our opportunity. A word to the wise is sufficient.

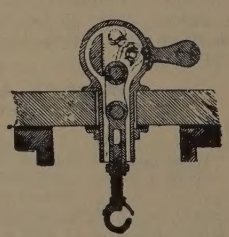
Lessons in Sanitary Plumbing.

LESSON NO. 6.



Perspective of Sanitas Basin Lift.

"Sewer-gas" in houses, like poverty, is an unnecessary evil resulting from an unscientific condition of things. Foolish and impotent laws have been made to mitigate an evil which might be entirely eradicated by removing the cause. Instead of attempting to remove the the foul gases in the waste pipes by erecting an elaborate, expensive, and dangerous complication of "back-vent" pipes, the "Sanitas" system recognizes "sewer-gas" to be the necessary result of an unnecessarily foul condition of the pipes, and strikes directly at the cause by removing, through powerful flushing, the accumulations which create it. The "Sanitas" system is, therefore, the "Nationalism" of plumbing, as attacking the causes rather than the results of a disease, and is now rapidly gaining favor among the thinking public.



Section of Sanitas Basin Lift.

Messrs. Oby and Love, plumbers of Alliance, O., wrote as follows: "We think the Sanitas basin by far the best in the market; and it is the only basin, so far as we know, that has an outlet anywhere near large enough. We have always thought it the greatest nonsense to put a one and one half nch waste from a basin which has an outlet not more than one third of this capacity. Your basin is just what we have been looking or in this respect."

This basin empties itself in from three to five seconds, scouring the trap and pipes. The overflow pipe stands in a recess in the back of the bowl, and does away with the ordinary foul secret overflow passage and the troublesome and dirty plug and chain. A single motion of the hand opens or shuts the outlet. The standpipe is easily detachable from the basin for cleansing. By this device the utmost simplicity, convenience and cleanliness are obtained.

Manufactured and Sold by the

Sanitas Manufacturing Company,

SMITH & ANTHONY STOVE Co., Proprietors, Boston, New York and Chicago.